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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Urge Eastward Movement As All Pay-Rolls Slashed

Loggers' Families May Stay In Towns

Widespread Opening Doubted By Officials

KASLO.—In addition to farm production outside of B.C., the only available work for men in the interior towns would appear to be in the small scale logging and sawmill operations in the Interior of B.C. or in northwestern Ontario, it was indicated here by Security Commission officials.

Some doubt exists as to how widespread openings in this province may be, because of the relative unimportance of these interior operations.

Employers seeking labor will be authorized by National Selective Service to contact experienced men in the towns through the local supervisors. These men will then deal directly with the employers in agreeing upon transportation to their work, rates of hourly or contract pay, and living conditions. When employed by private interests in this manner, they will be subject to selective service regulations as well as dependent upon that government branch of the labor department for protection against possible exploitation of any kind.

They may leave their families in the towns, but are expected to be self-supporting, officials said. If dissatisfied with their work they may return at their own expense to the towns.

Hope Highway To Cost Two Millions

Not Likely To Finish Before End Of Conflict

VICTORIA.— The Federal Government will likely continue employing Japanese labor on the Hope-Princeton highway link but prospects of its being completed during the war are remote, Hon. Herbert Anscomb, minister of public works, told the Legislature.

The minister said Japanese labor is not very satisfactory as the evacuees spend most of their time cutting wood to keep their families warm.

The minister stated he had always favored completion of the link as part of economic development of B.C. "I support it more strongly than ever now for military reasons," he added.

According to government estimates, the cost of completing the road would be close to $2,000,000. Whether the Government Loan Bill would cover the Hope-Princeton road the minister did not know. "I see no possibility we can do much with the road while the war is on," he added however.

Reports received by The New Canadian seemed to indicate that necessary tools for road building have not been supplied to these camps. Princeton Camp No. 1 reports that after one month of operation, only three wheelbarrows were obtained. "When we hit rock and dirt, our mattocks and picks were of little use." Two pieces of mechanical equipment and three trucks besides the hand tools were supplied within the last three months. In view of these facts, any slow progress may be because of reasons besides "they spend most of time cutting wood to keep their families warm," and especially when it is a common knowledge the road workers are all single men.

Hospital Receives Aid

NAKUSP.— The secretary of the Arrow Lake Hospital Board reported at the Board's meeting last week that the government was allowing $45 per month for the Japanese chronic patients. Also $58 worth of sheetings has been received for use of these patients.

A Positive RESETTLEMENT Policy

There are few Canadian-born Japanese or their parents who will seriously question the soundness and desirability of a program which proposes the wholesale transfer of evacuees from the deadening and unwholesome environment of the interior housing sites to useful and productive employment within the framework of the Canadian nation. It is abundantly clear to most, both young and old, that no future is to be won here on the government dole. And it is clear too that few of us, children, young people or the older generation, have not in some way or other been unhappily marked by the abnormalities of such "ghost town existence."

Thus to those in authority it comes as a surprise that there are many who, notwithstanding all these things, are disposed to sit right where they are. They find it difficult to understand why any individual will remain under conditions of discomfort and restriction, when opportunities to escape those conditions are offered. Hence administrative policy is now being adapted in a negative manner to urge the placement program more quickly and forcibly than was previously anticipated. And by the same token, the continued success of the program is thus opened to question.

Basic to the situation are two related facts. The confidence of the evacuees in established authority has been and continues to be severely shaken by the frequent and unpredictable changes in policy over the past fifteen months—especially when to many of the less-staunch that policy seems to have drifted away from some of the "fundamental principles" enunciated in the government statement of January 14, 1942. The second follows logically from the first. The feeling that present and future placement advantages are likely to be outweighed by a constant insecurity, due less to economic or military reasons than to racial considerations.

What is plainly and acutely needed if more than twelve thousand evacuees are to be transformed into a valuable asset to Canada at war is not a negative administrative policy which is likely to aggravate resentment even while pushing placement, but a positive policy reaching back toward those "fundamental principles."

Unquestionably the transformation should be pushed, both for the good of the nation and of the evacuees themselves; and assurances of working and living conditions such as have been stressed so much of late are important. But more basic is the need that some encouragement be given to confused and faltering hearts and minds, by positive declaration and action that the rights of citizens and of human beings in a democratic nation are to be upheld in Canada.

The energy and industry of every Canadian of Japanese origin will not be effectively harnessed to Canada's wartime production merely by a program labelled "placement of manpower." That can and will be accomplished only if and when "placement" becomes a genuine "resettlement."

Unfit Men To Fill Available Jobs
OTHERS MUST LIVE ON ASSETS

KASLO, B. C.—Extensive slashes in payroll in all the interior towns are under way and the beginning of next week is expected to see no able-bodied men employed in the towns "except where absolutely necessary," it was announced by Frank E. DesBrisay, executive assistant to the B. C. Security Commission at a public meeting here March 12.

At the same time renewed efforts are under way to push the placement of able-bodied men left without work in the towns on sugar beet farms of Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario together with their families.

Simultaneously a revised and stricter maintenance policy was announced:

"Each and every Japanese who is unfortunate enough to have to remain in Interior Housing is expected to live on his or her assets. Where destitute, the Standard Maintenance Rate only will prevail," said the official release.

Declaring that he had indicated forthcoming changes in policy some weeks previously when on tour of the towns with Ontario agricultural representatives, Mr. DesBrisay said that the Government now felt it necessary to return to the original purpose of interior housing.

This, he indicated, was to provide accommodation and relief for evacuees who are aged, sick, unfit, or in other ways not able to return to normal society and care for themselves.

REDUCTION DUE

Now that construction work is rapidly nearing an end, and heavy winter maintenance crews are no longer needed, reduction in payrolls is due. What jobs are available are expected to be filled by those "who are supposed to have come to interior housing in the first place."

The placement plans of the Department of Labor are to be pushed, for "it is not the purpose of the government to have you sit in the towns on a small amount of money," Mr. DesBrisay said.

The government has arranged for "employment which is agreeable and work that you understand," he continued. "You can make enough money to be reasonably comfortable. You will be able to live more freely and without restrictions. If anything happens to you, you will be able to receive

(See "DESBRISAY" P. 4)

LIFT LIQUOR BAN ON JAPANESE IN ALTA.

EDMONTON, Alta.— (CP) —J. A. King, chairman of the Alberta Liquor Control Board announced the lifting of a ban which had barred Japanese from going into beer parlors and making liquor purchases at government stores.

Find Solution In Canada - Dr. Banno

Economic, Political Issues on Program For Liberties Group

KASLO.—Discounting talk of possible postwar deportation of Canadians of Japanese origin, Dr. E. C. Banno urged upon some 70 members of the recently formed Kaslo Nisei Liberties Union Monday, that a solution to their problems should be sought from the long-range point of view of continued residence in Canada.

In addition to 23,000 people in Canada affected by the question, there are 150,000 in the United States, 6000 in Mexico, 130,000 in Hawaii and 90,000 in South America. Municipal or provincial councils will not decide upon postwar issues of international concern, he declared, and there is evidence to show that deportation is not seriously countenanced in any responsible quarter.

If the policy of widespread and occupation distribution throughout Canada can be successfully carried out, he said, it may be that the Nisei may look back upon the train of events set in motion by the war with a sense of gratitude.

Discussion which followed indicated that future study meetings and forums on current Nisei problems will be followed with keen interest.

During the business part of the meeting, a constitution setting forth the objects of the organization to seek solutions of outstanding problems, to defend and advance inherent rights of citizenship, and to promote education activities was adopted.

CONTACT OTHER GROUPS

Discussions on means of contacting other groups in every part of Canada with a view to co-ordinated activity on common problems followed the reading of an appeal for unity and constructive action to be sent out by the Union.

The temporary executive was instructed to proceed with the drafting of a submission on educational problems to the provincial minister of education.

It was also decided that the Nisei group would seek representation on the Kaslo Central Community Council, in order that the Nisei point of view should enter into its decisions and policies.

Opportunities For Employment in Winona, Ontario

By MRS. C. V. BOOTH
British Columbia Security Commission

Because of the response to the appeal for many of you to leave for Southern Ontario, to accept employment in the fruit-growing district of Beamsville, was so excellent, it is believed you would like to hear of another opportunity in a nearby town — WINONA.

Employment in Winona — Fruit Orchards and Nursery Gardens

The quota to Beamsville was completely filled and more than 30 people have left this months to begin work with Mr. Prudhomme. In Winona the work and conditions under which employees will live, will be very similar to those in Beamsville. Mr. Smith, of E. D. Smith & Sons, operates several large orchards and nursery gardens, and he too is willing to employ 25 to 30 Japanese.

The salary for head of the household will be $60 per month (higher salary for trained gardeners, budders), each with living accommodation, basic furniture, light and firewood provided.

Mr. Smith wishes to have the single men board with the families as the houses will be large enough to accommodate them. This means extra incomes for families. Single men will be employed either on a monthly rate or on an hourly basis (9 hour day) at 27½ to 35 cents per hour, with living accommodation provided. Women and teen-age children will also be employed during the busy season at similar wages.

Climate of Southern Ontario is Mild

The Niagara Peninsula, in which Beamsville and Winona are situated, is a thickly populated district with miles and miles of orderly fruit orchards stretching on either side of the main arterial highway between Hamilton and Niagara Falls. Hamilton is the fifth largest city in the Dominion of Canada, and for those who do not remain permanently in the fruit orchards there will be ample opportunity for employment of a different type when the fruit season is over.

The Niagara Peninsula is not dry and dusty country like the Okanagan, but is a verdant, full-blossomed land, of many small towns and villages, all within a radius of thirty or forty miles. The climate is milder than in any other part of Ontario, and this fact alone should make it attractive to many of you who are not satisfied in the relocation centres. Winona is closer to Hamilton than Beamsville, and it is in the immediate vicinity of the famous beach resorts, such as Grimsby and Burlington.

Many of you will be interested in knowing how your friends who have recently gone to Beamsville are progressing. Their names are listed elsewhere in this issue of The New Canadian, and I would suggest that you write to them for information. The Takimoto family who are well known to many will be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

Mixed Farming

For those who would rather be closer to Toronto, there is also employment; but the farms in that district are operated more along the lines of mixed farming and cattle raising; also the climate is not quite so mild as in the Niagara Peninsula.

This Commission pays day coach fare for all Japanese who proceed to Southern Ontario, and $4.50 sustenance allowance for travelling. Freight charges will be paid on all essential furniture which they may wish to take with them, although it is actually not necessary to take much furniture, as in most cases this is sup-
maintenance just as if you were still in the towns."

(See "ONTARIO" P. 4)

FURTHEST SOUTH AT ESSEX, ONTARIO . . . 42 DEGREES N.

ESSEX, Ont. — Distinction of being the Nisei farthest south in the whole of Canada is claimed by a small group of young men working in Essex, 200 miles south-west of Toronto. Essex is located near the 42nd parallel of latitude.

Four of the group, including Yoshi Uyenaka, Katsami Uyede, Terry Uyede and Miss Okamoto are employed by the Essex Hybrid Seed Co. in their plant at Riverside. The others, Hiroshi Yamada, Roy Takashima, Casey Yamamoto and Kazuo Fukushima are employed on nearby farms.

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Significance of the U.S. Verdict

Without leaving the bench and following only a brief whispered consultation, the seven judges of a United States Appeal Court upheld in a recent test case a lower court decision which declares that Americans of Japanese ancestry cannot be deprived of their right to vote. The Appeal Court felt that it was bound by a previous verdict of the Supreme Court, which in 1898 affirmed the right of an American citizen of Chinese ancestry to vote.

The effect of the decision has been summed up by a special counsel for the Japanese American Citizens League, who was present in the court to argue against the fascist-like attack upon Nisei citizens:

"Persons born in the United States are citizens of the United States irrespective of race, color or ancestry. This applies equally to American-born Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Negro and white persons. Racial discrimination in the right of citizenship and the privilege of voting, is prohibited by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. This prohibition against such racial discrimination applies to American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry with the same force as it applies to all other persons of whatever race or ancestry."

Canadians of any racial group, unfortunately, lack such expressly worded guarantees of their rights such as are provided in the U.S. constitution. For this reason it has not been deemed possible since 1901 for the Nisei to carry the question to the courts of law.

Nevertheless the American verdict may be regarded as significant. It suggests, for one thing, that the democratic principle and its accompanying right to vote is to be upheld, in spite of all that we hear in British Columbia. It is to be hoped the other eight provinces of Canada, who may be faced with two courses, will clearly perceive the right and just one. And in upholding the American Nisei's citizenship status as his birthright, the court decision helps to uphold the Canadian Nisei's citizenship status likewise. Both Canada and the United States subscribe to the same law of nationality — citizenship as a birthright. It is not to be scrapped in respect to a single racial group south of the border. Hence it is not likely to be scrapped here, for in this, as in other matters, future Canadian policy is likely to follow closely that of the United States.

Nisei Organizations

The second generation Japanese who have led the movement eastward have on the whole been the best-fitted among us to adapt themselves to the normal Canadian community. They are establishing a good name for all of us, and it is to their credit that they are anxious to uphold that name.

With this partly in mind, a group in one of the largest and most cosmopolitan of Canadian cities has declined to form a distinctive Nisei social organization. They feel that undue organized activity among themselves will attract undue public attention with possible unfavorable reaction, and that it will retard the process of assimilation. Thus the dispersal policy will not attain the desired objectives nearly so quickly or smoothly as most of us fondly hope. With inherent good sense, therefore, these Nisei have taken a stand often advocated in discussion, but now acted upon for the first time.

The principle to be observed is very clear and very simple. It is recognized, however, that in practice some modification may be required. Thus, some arrangements have been made for social contacts among this particular group of Nisei, who are not so mature or so far removed from home and familiar surroundings as not to wish at times for intercourse that was once very familiar and dear to them.

Much will depend upon the conditions which prevail in any particular locality. For what is true of Montreal, with its abundance of social outlets, may not be true of lonely farming areas in southern Alberta. And while there may be no need of an organization in one locality, it may serve very good purposes in another. Similarly, while social unity may easily be dispensed with, there is an undoubted need for unity of all Canadians of Japanese ancestry in so far as pressing problems of economic and political nature are concerned.

It is a narrow and careful path that the Nisei must travel. Their success in following it will depend chiefly upon the courage and the good sense which they can muster for the job, and how to apply these to particular circumstances.

—G—

Nisei Have Not Kept Pace With Moving Tide

BILL HOSOKAWA
. . . in the Pacific Citizen

If the Nisei has received a clearer picture of their present status and the challenging future that lies ahead, then the wrangling, questioning, quibbling and doubting that accompanied the War Relocation Authority and War Department registration in the centres will not have been in vain. For surely, the doubts that were expressed by the Nisei, and their attitude of suspicion generally, was more than most observers could have expected.

For the first time, large numbers of Nisei pondered seriously over their present and their future in the light of the great, over-all aspects of their problem. And though this pondering was hampered by the picayunish approaches of many, the implications of evacuation, relocation and resettlement are now, or should be clearer in the Nisei mind for the thought put into it.

Among other things, registration brought out forcefully that the Nisei has not kept pace with the swiftly-racing events since his confinement in W C C A and W R A camps. This was obvious by the doubts that registration aroused. The program revealed the lack of an adequate educational campaign to acquaint the Nisei with their own problems before the issues brought up by registration were placed with them.

If the authorities had the creation of confusion in mind the better to divide the sheep from the goats, they have succeeded admirably. Those professing 100 per cent loyalty to the United States, the fence-sitters who make provisional protestations of loyalty, and those who declare themselves all out for Japan would appear to have been pretty well segregated.

It would be difficult, despite the bubbling and frothing of the ferment over the question, for anyone not to indicate his choice, if he knew his innermost heart. For those who were swayed by the oral thinkers and the latrine prophets, theirs was a timorous indecision untrustworthy in times of war. They have declared their position of indecision, whether or not in their confusion they knew that they did so.

Other than the question of loyalty, resettlement came in for considerable deep thinking. And many found, after looking at the problem squarely, that they were more satisfied with life in confinement than they had thought. In fact many found themselves choosing continued confinement over striking out anew into the uncertainties of civilian life in war-time America.

For the old who have run their race, for others burdened by responsibilities beyond the average, for still others with a multitude of varied reasons, this attitude is understandable.

But when strapping young men in the prime of their productivity choose a reservation life as wards of the government to making their own way on the outside, then it is certain that the moral fibre of the Nisei has deteriorated beyond telling since the proud, bitter day of evacuation when they stood straight and on their own feet and would bow to no man.

Now, it would seem, the way is clearer for those who realize that their destiny lies in the United States to make the contribution that their citizenship demands in time of war. The powers then can concentrate on assisting these individuals to become rehabilitated. They will be able to concentrate their energies in aiding those who desire and deserve that help.

As for the others, they will have to take a secondary role while the limited facilities available are employed to the best advantage of this nation. For, in the final analysis, these people have indicated their choice to remain second class citizens, or not citizens at all.

● High and Low By R. I.

A Story Behind Everything

Writing columns can be an inspiring pastime but more often it can be the lowest depth of despair on earth.

But now, don't jump to the abrupt conclusion that my stock-in-trade has depleted to the stage where I must ponder on what I might write next to fill the 16 inches of this third column of page two. No sir, my resources are endless, for one of my fondest axioms borrowed from the pages of books is that there is a story, human and interesting behind everything . . . the woman hanging out her washing, behind the man hurrying home with a loaf of bread, behind a postal note a girl is sending, behind the jobs and worries of everyone who walks and eats and sleeps.

I made a bet on this point back in Vancouver with the editor. In my loudest voice I proclaimed my pet conviction and demanded hotly why the N.C. was giving its readers write-ups that could compare with any literature dished up by anybody in the line of clean, wholesome family journalism.

Why, look here, I said, take that postman who delivers on this Powel Street . . . I bet he's got bags of stories that the readers would gobble up. Take that street car conductor — he sees things that other men just shut their eyes to. What does he think of Powell Street? Does the ordinary black hair Jap jaywalk like you and I do? He must know. Take that Chinese garbage fellow who comes collecting every morning on Powell Street for his pigs — he must have plenty of interesting facts about his job — a slant on Japtown that would be a little different. Why, there's stories all around you and every time I walk into this office you say, "What's new? I've got some space to fill!"

O.K., he said, I bet you to a supper that you can't get a story within one month!

I . . . I . . . , I stammered — but being a Canjap not wishing to lose face I said, shake, the bet's on.

Suffice it to say we had a nice lunch at the Good Eats . . . with me footing the bill! But as you might have guessed I had a good alibi, evacuation, which upset many of my plans among other things. Oh, well, wait till I get back to Vancouver.

* * *

But writing column week after week (let's see, this is my eighth) becomes a little monotonous especially when there are certain jobs that have to be done on certain days without fail . . . and those things keep on piling up with time. But I despair! Everyone has something to say . . . if they only looked closer . . . opened their eyes . . . and examined themselves . . .

So one day I wrote to George out there in Ontario, and asked him if he would like to write something about something. Good God, he had enough experience and a job that was entirely different from the common herd. But no, he scribbles back he doesn't know 600 words!

Next, I remembered good old "S" at Malakwa. He sends an epistle that makes me blink and starts the editor groaning in anguish at another one of those things . . .

The scene opens at Malakwa where S.D.K. has just returned from his two weeks' leave to Slocan.

"The road seemed to evade my footsteps; the trees seemed to shun the light; and the sky seemed to sing far above in the spaces as the sinister darkness engulfed all that lay before me. As snow and ice rutted the highway like a tundra world of spikes, twice the valley echoed with the sound of a falling body as I fell head over heels in love with a terra firma. At times the marshes along the wayside seemed to creep with miasma but bravely dismissing the phantasy with an exhausted whistle, I staggered onward . . . etc . . . etc . . ."

But that verse "S" wrote, "Bunkhouse Blues" has a special definite appeal. I can see Ik, Joe, Frank, Anaemic, Kas, Doc all rolling in that bunkhouse. Thanks "S", good luck to you in Beamsville.

* * *

BUNKHOUSE BLUES

Step it pardner, swing it high!
Beat that rythm to the sky!
We'll dance till dawn without our shoes,
Got that feeling bunkhouse blues!

Radio, spill your music out!
Got great things to shout about!
We'll tell the world what's in for news,
Got that feeling bunkhouse blues!

Wonder whom our gals our wooing,
Wonder what our pals are doing?
Should we write and tell somehow
That we can't do without them now?

But spin that record Benny kid,
Swing its jazz like Hal Kemp did!
Or chew the rag with some old friends,
Till far past twelve when it comes to end.

Or pick a corner sweet and solemn
And read the paper's pers'nal column;
And should the poker games begin
Just peg your chips and sit right in.

Cribbage board slide into view —
Fifteen two! He yells at you.
Checker fiends in sheer delight
Play in sport until they fight.

Though in the din or restless fun,
There's no worry, day is done,
But someone wakes and blows a fuse . . .
"We made a nightmare of his snooze!"

Yet through this turmoil all night long,
Life's a wreck—no birdie's song,
Of all the worldly things to choose
Don't ever get the bunkhouse blues!

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Bold Action Now Can Solve Japanese Question Fairly

An accurate and penetrating portrayal of Japanese evacuee projects and communities in British Columbia, which points to the basic and serious psychological problem, and the bold steps urgently needed to solve it, has come from the pen of Rev. R. N. Savary, and is published in the February number of Canada and Christendom" (44 Glen Road, Toronto). It is a portrayal that could have come only from an unprejudiced background, from close, first-hand observation, evident wide personal contacts, and a sincere wish to offer constructive suggestions. Rev. Savary, who spent some years in mission work in Japan and is now carrying on with similar duties for the Anglican Church in road camps and scattered evacuee groups in the central interior of the province, is anxious that a Christian solution be found for the problems he poses, and that "Christians make their voices heard" to that end.

FOUR TYPES OF COMMUNITY

Four types of community in B.C. are noted and briefly described in his article. First are the interior housing projects with their central problem. "There is very little work which can be regarded as a positive contribution to the well-being of Canada in the present crisis . . . The lack of productive work for several thousand able-bodied men is going to cause a great fall in morale in the spring . . .

"The second division . . . is the group who went to self-supporting projects under government auspices. These people are expected to support themselves chiefly out of their own savings, but may obtain local work if there is any available." On the basis of sketchy information, however, it seems that in some cases unsuitable locations were chosen, and the chief drawback is lack of work in the surrounding countryside. "True, these people are supposed to be largely independent financially," the writer points out, "but from the point of view of a healthy mind in a healthy body the outlook is serious."

The third group is somewhat similar to the second, with the exception that these people preferred to strike out on their own with their friends rather than go to government-sponsored projects. These people are scattered in small handfuls from Kamloops to Revelstoke and in the North Okanagan. Many of them live in predominantly white communities, though there are two purely "Japanese" settlements of about a dozen families each. In these small groups the work problem is not nearly so great as it is with the other larger communities, as they are able to farm independently or obtain jobs with their white neighbors or in sawmills. A case of exploitation in one instance is cited.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION

In all of these groups education is a pressing question, chiefly because of the evasion of responsibility by the provincial government. The Dominion has made a grant through the Security Commission to set up a school system of sorts for the evacuees in the ghost towns and the self-supporting projects. The actual teaching is done by volunteer Nisei young people who are not trained teachers, but who have settled in and done their best. Nevertheless "it is obvious how makeshift and unsatisfactory the whole educational set-up is," Rev. Savary feels.

In the small independent groups, however, the education problem has been solved so far, except for two school districts near the city of Kamloops, by the attendance of the Nisei children at the local schools. This is, of course, the ideal situation.

"The proposal of the B. C. Provincial Government that it be made legal for any school board desiring to refuse admission to children of Japanese race, regardless of citizenship, is a great blow to these people. That is the way the two school districts above mentioned have already acted—it is also the manner in which the Vichy French have dealt with the Jewish children. . . . It should not be forgotten that these people have paid their taxes to the province for years and have tried to be loyal citizens."

ROAD CAMPS OF B.C.

Rev. Savary has a particular interest in the road camps of B. C., housing single men of 18 and over. And he is particularly concerned, as all of us ought to be, over the conditions which seem to prevail in these projects which unquestionably have not been constructively dealt with.

"The camps are good as road construction camps go. The food is good, though not very varied. The camps warm enough. But the monotony is hard for boys who have spent their lives in the Vancouver area. And the fact that they are there under armed guard and restricting rules is a factor conducive to low morale."

"The authorities have supplied no recreational facilities. The boys themselves have made softball diamonds, basketball 'floors', and skating rinks. But none of these things is very useful in the weather prevalent in the mountains at this time of year. The result is that apart from the self-disciplined Christians and a few others most of the men spend their leisure hours in petty gambling. Educational facilities are nil. There are a few boys who are taking high school correspondence courses, but there is nowhere where they can have quiet for study. Worse still, they say there is no incentive to study — that the future holds nothing to make it worthwhile for a Nisei to study."

"The camp authorities, the article adds, do their best to be fair in their administration, and in some ways put up with things which a regular construction company would never tolerate.

"Low morale arises, not only from petty restrictions on movement and occupations, but from race discrimination in nearby towns, low pay, and the fact that owing to the policy of the B.C. Security Commission, the camp workers believe that "loyal co-operation has thus shown not to pay, while non co-operation gets better results."

* * *

Today Rev. Savary feels that "the 23,000 people of Japanese race in Canada can be divided according to their attitude toward the democratic ideal." He notes three groups:

(1) The loyal Canadians, who are in the large majority. "They ask only to live here and to have a chance to make their way on the same basis as any other immigrant group. But as many of them become more and more puzzled by what appears to them the denial of democracy by a noisy number of Canadians, they tend to weaken and drift into the second class."

(2) These are very numerous too, and they seek only the same opportunities as the first group. Some examples: Mr. W. said "I came to Canada before 1900 and have worked hard for Canada ever since. Now Canada says she doesn't want me and I don't know what to think. I suppose I will have to go back to Japan, although Canada is my home and my children's native land." Young M. said "If I had been allowed to enlist after Pearl Harbor I would have jumped at the chance. Now I don't know. The change in my feelings has come because the attitude of Canadians toward us all, as I have read in the Vancouver papers."

(3) "This group is small, very small, but growing slowly, chiefly because of the attitude of the Canadian people as seen by the Japanese Canadians in the newspapers. If we want this dangerous drift to stop we must adopt a more Christian and a more constructive policy."

"Confusion in the minds of all the people of Japanese race in Canada centres" on at least three points, feels the author. First, the fact that assurances given or implied to evacuees before their removal have or are not being fulfilled. Above all in this connection, they feel that the sale of their property on the coast is a breach of faith. Second, the fact that productive work on behalf of the war effort is not provided, but rather that to date the manpower of the community has been largely spent in non-essential work under guard. Third, "the newspaper and political campaign against all people of Japanese origin . . . they see in it the complete denial of everything which Canada claims to be fighting for. There is nothing which does Canada more harm in their eyes than this campaign which is allowed to go unrebuked . . ."

"All these things . . . add up in the minds of the Japanese Canadians to form uneasiness and even fear. In the minds of many there are questions as to the sincerity of Canadians generally, and of Christians in particular, in their professions of the ideals of democracy and of Christian brotherhood."

* * *

A CANADIAN PROBLEM

Rev. Savary believes that "the solution of the problem can only be found when the whole of Canada realizes that it is a Canadian problem, rather than just a British Columbia problem, and that it is by no means insoluble . . . . With goodwill on all sides a solution can be found which will be just to the Japanese Canadians and to the white Canadians as well. Certainly to allow interested parties in British Columbia to engineer a complete deportation of all people of Japanese race would be to admit the failure of our country to be a home for all men of goodwill, regardless of race, color, or creed. Those who favor such a policy appear to be motivated by an ignorant and misdirected patriotism, or hysteria, or greed."

The writer's suggestions are these:

(1) To place Japanese Canadians outside the coastal zone on the same basis as Canadians of German and Italian origins, and Japanese nationals on the same basis as other enemy nationals. If we want them to be trustworthy, let us trust them, even to the extent of taking risks. It is the only way.

GRANT FRANCHISE NOW

(2) To grant the franchise now to British subjects of East Indian, Chinese and Japanese origin in in B. C. on the same basis as it is given to British subjects of 'white' origin. To deny them the franchise is to deny the purposes for which we claim to be fighting. Christians ought to make their voices heard on this question . . . Besides the innate justice of it, what an impetus it would give to our efforts and propaganda in Asia if it were made known that we had removed from our law books those laws which discriminate against all Asiatic people.

(3) To prevent irresponsible people from stirring up strife in speeches and newspapers, in so far as this can be done without interfering with real freedom of speech and of the press.

(4) To promote the permanent resettlement of the Japanese Canadians throughout the whole of Canada in small groups as quickly as possible, in order that they may be established before the thousands return from the army and from war industries. As we have taken away their livlihood, it is up to us to give them another. We must try to place them in positions of constructive value in relation to the war effort. Above all we must extend Christian fellowship and aid to all Japanese Canadians who may enter our community.

(5) To open the armed forces to voluntary enlistment of Japanese Canadians. It is too late now to conscript them on equal terms with 'white' Canadian boys, as it would be misunderstood. Some Nisei feel that it is even too late to expect any volunteers, but at least let us make the gesture.

Across — CANADA

Make Your Future In Canada

With the coming of March, the severe cold of 45 below zero and half year of confinement is rapidly becoming a memory. The warm rays of the sun will once again set us free on this vast prairie to earn our bread and do our share to boost the essential farming industry of Canada. And in another month we will be welcoming the first anniversary of our arrival here in Manitoba.

We have heard that further movement is under way to resettle Interior Town evacuees in various parts of Canada to supply labor on farms and forests. If we are a such needed part of the Canadian industry, why were we evacuated some might ask . . . but we must remember that this is time of war. Even in British Columbia which has been discriminatory in its treatment of Orientals, demands for Japanese labor is heard. This, too, does not seem logical.

People may complain that we are made use of when the circumstances necessitates, but most likely treated with utter indifferences and distaste after the war. This may come true, but it is of no use discussing our post-war problems at the moment. There are dictates too of repatriating Japanese after the war, and of barring Japanese from B. C. This, too, is useless. These questions will be considered at the world conference at the end of the war and not by the sources proposing such movement.

Last year we felt some discontent because the terms of the beet contract were not completely fulfilled. The authorities recognizing this have announced that they will do their best to bring satisfaction this year. In view of this fact, I think families who are considering going out to the beet farms should do so and strive to become self-supporting. Young and active people, especially, should not be leading an idle, harmful life.

Therefore, it is my hope that families who are not hampered in some way, will take this opportunity to resettle and open up a future for themselves. Our future in Canada will become brighter and more stable in this way.

Emerson, Man. T. Mitani

Our Work at Princeton, No. 1

Only meagre information is given on actual work done by workers in reports from road camps. For the readers of The New Canadian, I will explain briefly what has been and is being done in our Princeton camp, number one.

As road camps are situated in different sections of the province, the land condition regarding rock and soil may differ. Because of this, operations may differ according to camps and perhaps the going is easier or harder.

When we first started last March the tools we received were only broken up by our hand-tools. Within three months we were near our shovels, mattocks and picks. In April we managed to obtain three wheelbarrows.

Two miles from camp we started out to straighten a curve. To accomplish this purpose, fifty feet of rock alongside the curve had to be camp.

In June we started a new road just above our camp. Eight or nine years ago, when an unemployment camp was here, the men had fallen the trees for a distance of three to four miles. Onto this territory we followed with our picks and shovels. Good progress was made when the soil was soft but when we hit dirt and rock our mattock and pick were of not much use.

The mechanical shovel began operation in November and the caterpillar became available in the new year. At present we are working two miles from camp with two machines.

Princeton Camp, No. 1 M. O[illegible]

Though They May Sneer At Us As 'Flappers'...

A year has passed by since we were evacuated from our homes to Greenwood. And during that year which has just passed, we cannot honestly say we have become settled.

When thinking it over, all those precious days gone by without significance, without meaning is cause for much sadness and pessimism. It cannot be helped we might say, but wherever possible, we should pass a year with some accomplishments left behind.

Time flies. Time does not come twice . . . and we have been using that time in a very shameful manner. We were wrapped in our petty affairs such as how to pass the winter in an evacuation centre. The things that I learnt in the past year, as wool and lace handicraft and the making of "tofu" and "miso" is not enough for young people. That is why my friend and I are leaving for Wellington, Ontario on March 15.

"Ito kireshi tako no gotoku ni wakaki hi no kokoro karuku mo tobi-sarishi kana."

"Like a kite whose string has broken, our young hearts soar into the sky, light and carefree."

There are some who sneer at us as "flappers" and "pleasure seekers" wishing to go to the city only to have a good time. Others whisper that our family life must be not of the best. We can only say our hopes and ambitions is to lead an useful life and we believe this to be a honest one.

Greenwood, B.C. Mitsuko Mayeda

Camp Boys Lose Game

In a closely contested hockey game, Revelstoke High School defeated the Yard Creek Camp, 6-5.

Line-up from the camp included H. Kouma, H. Fukumoto, H. Higa, N. Kawaguchi, M. Kawaguchi, T. Shibuya, H. Iwaye and M. Nakashima.

U. S. Pacific Defence Zone Revised 215 Evacuees Will Return Home

400 Men Laid Off

SLOCAN CITY. — Following the first 200 men laid off at the beginning of the month, 200 additional men were discharged on March 15. The unemployed men were divided among the woodcutters and the school construction crew. Further payroll cut is expected.

The majority were single men, but among the carpenter crew, family men with three or four children were in large numbers. Reports seemed to indicate that maintenance is to be paid to single men two months after loss of work and one month after to married men.

The New Denver Orchard School gratefully thanks Mrs. S. Mizuhara for her kind donation of twenty-five dollars.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Revision of the boundary lines of Military Area No. 1 in the state of Arizona, making it possible for 215 evacuees to return to their homes, was announced last week.

A strip roughly sixty miles wide across Arizona, which contains the Colorado River relocation centre at Poston and the Gila River Centre at Rivers, was affected by the revision.

Fifty-seven families at Poston and one at Gila River will be permitted to return to their homes in the newly freed area. The Poston Chronicle issued an extra announcing the revision to the families.

In San Francisco, Col. K. R. Bendetson, chief of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, said the order was issued because the War Department determined that the military situation made such action feasible, and that "there is no desire to keep such areas larger than necessary."

Positions in Southern Ontario

Apply to Mrs. C. V. Booth, B.C. Security Commission, Marine Building, Vancouver, in regard to the following positions:

● Mrs. A. H. Elias, **Beamsville**, is anxious to employ **two women** in her houshold, one for general housework and the other for practical nurse to wait on two members of the household who are invalids with arthritis.

Miss H. Suehiro and Miss Miki Kanaya of Slocan City left for Toronto, March 8.

● Mrs. R. B. McGregor, Hamilton, requires a **houseboy**. Toshio Uyeda has been in her employ, but is leaving for a more remunerative position. Mrs. McGregor will pay $40 per month.

● Mr. Davis of **Welland**, Ont. is anxious to employ **two or more Japanese families**. They would be living very near the Bob Yamada's, who settled in this district last fall.

● Northern Ontario. 14 men to cut logs and bush and operate portable sawmill. $54 per month, free board and lodging, plus $2.60 cost-of-living bonus, plus $10 service bonus after three months on job retroactive to the first month.

● Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont. (about 40 miles from Toronto) wishes to employ **cook, gardener and 8 maids.** This is a beautifully located Rest Home, healthful and convenient surroundings, current wages.

● Mrs. James Kerr, **Gilbert Hotel**, Trenton, Ont. wishes to employ 8 maids — 4 housemaids at $25 per month, 2 laundresses at $30 per month and 2 kitchen helpers at $28 per month, eight-hour working day. Population of Trenton is about 8,500. Mrs. Kerr has three daughters of her own and would take good care of the girls.

● There is an opening for a family at **Shanty Bay, Ontario**, five miles from Barrie. Husband to do gardening, look after the upkeep and repair of houses, etc., and also be able to milk cows. Wife to do cooking and general housework. Wages will be $70 a month including free house and board. If there are children in the family, adjustments regarding board and salary will be made.

● The President of the University of Western Ontario, **London**, will employ a **Japanese couple**, the man to act as **chauffeur** and houseman and the wife as **cook**. Salary, $90 a month, including board and room. The living quarters are ample and satisfactory.

● Arthur Neal, **Vineland Station**, five miles from Beamsville, wishes to employ **a family consisting of man and wife**, preferably with children who are old enough to help in the picking and packing of fruit. House with four rooms, suitable for year-round occupation. Salary for man, $60 per month, wages of 25c to 30c per hour for wife and others when working. Extensive experience not required, but it would be advantageous if the man is able to handle horses or tractor.

(Continued from P. 1)

plied by the prospective employer.

Industrial Employment, London, Ontario

For those of you who do not wish to take up fruit farming there are industrial jobs in London, Ontario. Ten men will be employed by a large factory in that city. The wages are 45 cents per hour. This wage will be increased up to 70 cents per hour if the man shows skill. About 100 evacuees are now settled in London and living conditions appear to be extremely satisfactory.

Departure Dates

As the next group will be leaving for Ontario on March 25 and a later group on April 10, will all interested parties please communicate with Mrs. C. V. Booth, British Columbia Security Commission, Marine Building, Vancouver, regarding the above positions.

Among the people who have left from various points in British Columbia to work in Beamsville, Southern Ontario have been:

Shigetoshi Fujioka, Hideharu Inouye, Takematsu Kakinuma, J. S. Kameda, Jack Kimoto, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kimura and three children, Jack and David Kobayashi from Blind Bay, Inokichi Kojima, Setsu Kuwahara, Yasuka Morishita, Tomenobu Mura.

Hideo Nakai, Yoshiko Ogawa, Zaneo Sawada, Shotaro Tanaka, Shigenori Takada, Mr. and Mrs. N. Takimoto, Albert, Kimiko and Katsumi of Kaslo, Akira Takeuchi, Greenwood, Mikio Ujihara.

Tobei Yanai, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Yoshida from Revelstoke, Tamaya Yumoto and Joichi Yuasa.

THANKS FROM HAMILTON

Fumi Matsubuchi, who recently left for Hamilton to enter the employ of Mrs. Geo. Allen, wishes to extend thanks to the staff of the Commission, particularly at Greenwood, and to friends and relatives who bid her farewell at the time of her departure. She writes she is very happy in Hamilton, and has found excellent positions in nearby homes for two of her friends at $40 per month.

CATHOLIC SISTERS DUE

NELSON. — At the request of the Most Rev. M. M. Johnson, bishop of Nelson, four sisters of the Assumption of Nicolet will arrive shortly in this diocese to work among the Japanese at Kaslo and in Slocan.

OBITUARY

SHOICHI OKAMOTO

Funeral services for Shoichi Okamoto, former Steveston boy who was killed in a logging camp accident was held in Lethbridge, Alta., on March 1. Rev. J. Kabayama conducted the service.

DENZO ARIMA

Denzo Arima, aged 74, passed away at the New Denver Hospital on February 28. Funeral services for the deceased was held by Rev. G. Nakayama at the Anglican Church.

FIERCE COMPETITION TO OBTAIN JAP LABOR

SASKATOON.—(CP)— Competition between Ontario and Alberta sugar beet growers to obtain Japanese labor is so "terrific", Saskatchewan farmers have little hope of getting workers from this source, T. B. Pickersgill of the federal department's agricultural division told a conference of farm representatives discussing production needs.

The delegates said Saskatchewan farmers would welcome the importation of Japanese workers and Italian prisoners-of-war to meet the labor shortage.

Pickersgill said the Japanese did not have to leave British Columbia evacuation camps unless they wished and Ontario and Alberta growers were offering special inducements to get workers.

He said a few Italian prisoners-of-war were available and that the defense department was not enthusiastic about releasing soldiers for farm work.

ASSOCIATION URGES SELECTED FARMERS

MISSION.—At the annual meeting of the Coast Growers' Association last week, a petition was endorsed to be sent to the Dominion Government urging development of a system of selective immigration after the war, stating that the "peace, security, prosperity, standards of living and the happiness of the citizens of B. C. depends largely on the immigrants who settle in the province."

The Association also asked consideration of a plan to establish farms under proper supervision, for rehabilitation of returned soldiers after the war.

Other resolutions requested one-half fares for berry pickers, soldiers to assist on the farms in spring, summer and autumn, and the closing of high schools on June 1st.

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T. Endo of Tashme informed The New Canadian that the two fire insurance policies on the Mission Hall destroyed by fire two weeks ago has been placed in care of the Custodian's Office.

Slocan Mother And Son On Trial At Nelson

NELSON, B. C. — (Nelson Daily News) — Yoshitaka Takashima of Bay Farm, Slocan, March 12, was committed for trial on a charge of carnal knowledge of a girl under 16, his sister-in-law; and his mother Mrs. Tsujiko Takashima was committed for trial on a charge of concealing a birth, in successive preliminary hearings before Stipendiary Magistrate John Cartmel. They will have a choice between speedy trial in County Court and jury trial at the Spring Assizes.

Taylor Lake Wedding

The first wedding in Taylor Lake was held on February 24 when Harumi, third daughter of Mr. Kisaku Kumamoto was married to Mr. Tomoyuki Takaki. Rev. Munro of Williams Lake officiated at the ceremony. Baishakunins for the event were Mr. Hatsutaro Higashiyama and Kyukichi Miyake.

* * *

A wedding of wide interest took place in Slocan recently when Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Miyazaki became the bride of Mr. Shoichi (Bing) Tanaka, former table-tennis ace and bicycle shop owner in Vancouver. The young couple are taking up residence in Toronto.

* * *

MONTREAL.—A baby boy, Murray Kiyoshi, was born here February 28 to Mr. and Mrs. Hideo W. Iwasaki. Mrs. Iwasaki is the former Yoshiko Mary Kobayashi of Vancouver.

Cultivate 200 Acres At Lillooet

LILLOOET. — Plans to have 200 acres of land under cultivation this year are being pushed. Already in a newly built greenhouse, 400,000 tomato plants are being carefully nursed. S. Yasuura was chosen to head the 38 **family cooperative which will run the enterprise. He will be assisted by A.** Sakai and T. Tsuyuki.

* * *

A 20 x 60 foot school was finally opened with ceremonies on March 3. The building was constructed by labors and donations from every one in the community. Judo Tosaka was gratefully thanked for his leadership in the building of the school.

A photograph was taken in front of the new school to mark the joyous occasion.

The school committee is as follows: Y. Takimoto, K. Kawaguchi, S. Kawamoto, H. Kawano, T. Ikeda, I. Tanaka and T. Tsuyuki.

Nisei teachers include Hideo Hiraki, Nobuko Okuma, Yoshiye Kawano and Yoshiko Ikeda.

* * *

Lillooet young men have been going out to work in interior jobs. Satoru Minaki, Toshio Takimoto, Yoshio Kanisaki, the Araki brothers have gone to Lumby, Okanagan Centre, to work in a sawmill, Jack Kawaguchi to south-western Ontario, Hiroshi, Hideo and Makoto Kawamoto to Vernon Orchards, Kunio Yoshizawa, Tomio Yokoyama, Takajiro Ota to Okanagan Landing.

Mr. H. Yoshimoto and family have moved to Slocan.

Born to Mrs. Y. Sakai, of Lillooet, B. C., a girl.

Dr. Black Leads CCF Talks

VANCOUVER. —With Dr. Norman F. Black leading, a discussion on the Japanese question was held Thursday, March 18, by the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation Women's Council in Vancouver. Widely discussed in B. C. and the subject for an attack on the CCF by members of the Coalition Government, the importance of the problem was stressed to the CCF women.

"DESBRISAY"

(Continued from Page 1)

"There is absolutely nothing [illegible] you to be afraid of," he maintain[ed], adding that many evacuees who [have] already been settled outside of B.C. are really "starting to enjoy it."

BETTER ENVIRONMENT

He stressed the importance of pro[per] education for the children, and how essential it is that a better environment be provided for them if the war continues for some time. "If nothing else, you owe it to your children," he declared.

Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario want families for the farms as soon as they can go, and labor officials are anxious that families decide as soon as possible. Transportation and personal baggage is paid for by the government and a subsistence allowance granted to all resettlers for travel time.

If families are receiving maintenance in the towns, they will continue to receive maintenance if placed elsewhere until they make enough money to support themselves, he said.

In answer to a question, he added that evacuees would be free to move from the farms at the end of their contract period, if they had positions to go to which could be approved.

MIX WITH PEOPLE

J. N. Lister, prairie supervisor, declared that the government felt it would be for the "benefit of the Japanese people that they should have the opportunity to go out and mix with the people of Canada."

He said it was necessary for the people to believe that the government and the Commission is anxious to do what they feel to be the really best policy.

In Manitoba and Alberta, he declared, the farmers had liked the Japanese who came there last year, and now "wanted more of you to go down there."

It is understood that complete lay-offs go into effect today, and the assignment of jobs in line with the new policy will be effective from Monday.

Round the Towns . . .

SLOCAN SUN

Rev. Canon Dixon Visitor

SLOCAN CITY. — Rev. Canon Dixon, D.D., O.B.E., general secretary of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, and the Rev. W. H. Gale, superintendent of Anglican Missions to Japanese in B. C. visited here March 4.

A service was held in the Church on Thursday evening at which Canon Dixon preached by interpretation. This was followed by a social hour in the Orange Hall when he gave much interesting information about conditions for Japanese in Eastern Canada and took messages from parents whose sons are already there.

Canon Dixon visited the kindergartens and clubs and saw all he could of the work. On Friday afternoon he had a conference with the Anglican workers, leaving for Nelson by bus the same day.

* * *

Women's Day of Prayer

SLOCAN CITY.—On Friday, March 12, a meeting for the Women's Day of Prayer was held in the Anglican Church. About sixty people attended, of whom the three-quarters were Japanese women.

Rev. G. G. Nakayama made a complete translation of the program into Japanese. Miss Hurd of the United Church, Lemon Creek, gave a very helpful address in English and Japanese.

* * *

High-Flying Clippers Win Slocan Park Trophy

SLOCAN CITY. — A big silver cup donated by the four team sponsors was awarded here recently to Albright's Clippers from Bayfarm, who swept through the season undefeated in Slocan's senior four-team hockey loop.

They turned back the Gardeners from Popoff, 4-2 and 7-3 in the play-offs, after brushing aside the Electricians and Grahams from "downtown".

Managing the champs was Kaz Ishizaki, with Otto Yanagisawa in goal, Joe Akiyama, Swede Sawada and [illegible] my Suzuki on defence, and Sa[illegible] Tsukamoto, Jeep Inamoto, Ozzie Fujiwara, Bing Tanaka, Bernie Yes[illegible] and Mi Akiyama on the forward line.

* * *

Girls' Club Hold Carnival

ROSEBERY. — The Rosebery Girls Club is having a Penny Carnival in conjunction with the Bazaar, sponsored by the Fujinkai on March 21.

Bingo games, fishing pond, [illegible] dot, miniature bowling games will be held as well as novelty counters and hot dog stands. Most of the prizes and all the novelties have been made by the members themselves. Proceeds from the event will be donated to the school fund.

The Girls' Club gratefully acknowledges the donation of $5.00 from [illegible] Oikawa.

* * *

Sandon Visitors

SANDON. — Visitors recently were Mr. Yoriki Iwasaki from Rosebery and Mr. Michiyoshi Yamamoto of [illegible]. The Sandon Haiku-kai welcomed them at a special haiku night with the theme of "SPRING MUD." The visitors' haikus were:

Shundei o yokete futo me ni [illegible] no me. (Yoriki)

Scaping aside the spring mud green bud caught my eye.

Umoreishi ni "pick" uchi [illegible] no doro. (Maya)

A buried rock hit my pick in deep spring mud.

Handicraft lessons are being [illegible] every week. The Japanese committee is planning a movie night and a "[illegible] hai" sometime in March or April.

ナイアガラ半島の果樹園でさらに人員募集

農閑期には市内にも就職できる

（セントキャサリン・ユナイテッド・コミッション内農務部オンタリオ方面農業鉄道係[illegible]発表）――オンタリオ南部の果樹園地帯ビームスヴィルには今月三十名以上の日本人がブラドキャム氏の所で働くために雇傭して必要人員は殆ど充たされたわけであるが、今度は其の近くのウイノナといふ所で二十五名乃至三十名の日本人を雇ふことになつた。矢張り果樹園や野菜園を経営してゐるスミス氏が雇主であるがビームスヴィルと大体同じ條件で次の如くである。

▲家長の月給は六十弗（ガーデナーとして経験ある者には高給）住居、大体の家具、薪で、ライト、薪を供給。

▲家は大きいので獨身者をボードさせて家族の収入を増したらよいとスミス氏は言つてゐるが、獨身者は月給又は時給で一日九時間働き、時間二十五仙から三十五仙、住居付きである。

▲婦人と少年も農繁期には同じやうな賃金で雇傭する。

アルバタ州で日本人に酒解禁

（エドモントン發）アルバータ州酒類管理局は、日本人がビーアパーラーに入つたり酒類を購買するのを禁止してゐたのを解いた旨三月十五日發表した。

氣候のよい南部オンタリオ

ビームスヴィル及びウイノナのあるナイアガラ半島は人口の多いハミルトン市からナイアガラフォールスに至るハイウエーに沿つて葡萄も桃も果樹園が續いてゐる地方である。ハミルトン市はカナダ第五位の都會で、果樹園の仕事が済んだ後で都市の仕事をしたいといふ向きには色々の機會を與へ得るところである。又ナイアガラ半島地方はオカナガン見たやうな乾いたホコリの多い所ではなく、春から夏にかけては青々とした中に百花らんまんし、多くの町や村が其の中に點在する誠によいところで、気候はオンタリオ州でも一番和やかである。ウイノナはビームスヴィルよりもハミルトンに近く、有名なるグリムスビーやバーリングトンの湖岸の避暑地に接續してゐる。トロント市に近い所に居りたいといふ者のためにも仕事口はあるが、此の方面の農家は家畜飼養を兼業にしてゐる混合農で氣候もナイアガラ半島ほどに和やかではない。

◇

南部オンタリオに行く日本人の旅費（デトコーチ）はコミッションで支辨し四弗五十仙宛の小使錢も支給する。荷物運賃も必要な家具類もコミッションで支拂ふけれども、多くの場合雇主が家具は備へ付けてあるので携行する必要はない。

◇

又果樹園働きの嫌ひなものに對してはオンタリオ州ロンドン市で工場働きの仕事もある。同市の大會社が一時間四十五仙で雇ひ、技術に從つて七十仙まで増給する事になつてゐる。ロンドン市内には既に約百名の日本人が居住してゐるが生活状態は極めて満足すべきものである。

前大回のオンタリオ行きは三月廿五日に出發し其の次は四月十日であるが、希望者は下記の分と共に晩市マリンビルデング内ビー・シー・セキュリティー・コミッションのミセス・ブースに申込むがよい。

東部各地の仕事口

▲ビームスヴィルのミセス・エリアスは家庭働き婦人二名を求めてゐる

▲ハミルトンのミセス・マクレゴアはハウスボーイを求めてゐる。月給四十弗

▲ウエランドのデヴイス氏は日本人家族二組以上をほしがつてゐる

▲北部オンタリオで十四名のログ切り及びパルプ運轉者を求めてゐる。食室付で月給五十四弗二弗六十仙の生活費ボーナス付で三ケ月以上繼續すれば最初の月から十弗宛のボーナスを付ける

▲オンタリオ州グエルフのホームウードサニタリアム（トロントから四十哩）ではクックとガーデナーとメード八名を求めてゐる。ここは景色のよい所で普通の賃金を拂ふ。

▲オンタリオ州トレントンのギルバートホテルで八名のメードと四名のハウスメードを求めてゐる。八時間働きで月給廿五弗、他に洗濯婦二名（三十弗）ケッチンヘルパー二名（二十八弗）も入用。

海の子がミルクしぼりに

大抵は牛を飼つてゐるオンタリオの雑農

昨年七月（スチングスバークか）らオンタリオ州ポートホップの片田舎キャントンの農家に移つた。在來海の上ばかりで生活して牛馬などには全く縁のなかつた者がミルクしぼりとなつたのだ。毎朝五時に起きて野に放たれた二十一頭の牛を連れ帰り小舎に入れて首ワクをはめ、乳房をぬぐひミシンを取付けてミルクをしぼるのであるが、牛を恐れる私と、新参の私を恐れる臆病者の牛とが互ひに恐る〳〵で搾乳器を取りつける。うるさくたかる蝿を追ふ牛の尻尾で不意に打たれたり大きな脛をされたりすると氣も轉倒せんばかりに驚いたものであつた。ミルクをしぼり終ると飼料を與へ、馬、豚、鶏等にも夫々餌をやつてから牛を再び野に送り出し、自分が朝食をとるのが九時頃である。夕方再びこれを繰り返すのであるが、朝食がすんでから夕方までは畑に出て牧穫の仕事をしたり其の後片付けをしたりで終日働く。此の長時間の過度の労働で私は著るしく健康をそこねたので十月末に農家に働く事をやめて放養かた〳〵トロント市に出てコミッションの就職斡旋係のツルーマン氏を訪問した。ツルーマン氏は日本語をよく解する見るからに立派な紳士であるが、何かと親切に相談や指導に當つてくれ、私たちは全く慈父の如く敬慕してゐる。私は繁華な都會よりも田舎の方が子供のためによいと思ひ、「牛の飼つてゐない農家」を志望したのであるが、ツルーマン氏も苦笑したやうにオンタリオ州には牛を飼つてゐない農家などいふものは甚だ稀で、時たまあつても薄給である。そこで適當な仕事のあるまでは市内で働く事にしたが、家族を入れる所がなか〳〵にない。私たちは漸くにして二階を間借りする事が出來たが、とに角住宅難である。

◇

今や私たちは創業の昔にかへつたやうなものである。吾々の先輩の開拓時代には壮者ぞろひで何一つ手足まとひはなかつたのに反し今度は白髪頭の親が居り多勢の子供づれの者が多く、環境も恵まれてゐるとは言へない。吾々の前途にはなほ苦難が横たはつてゐる。嵐は好天の前月であり長い冬の次には陽春が來る。昨年八月からとられた麥畑はやがて耕されて其後には種がまかれた。一ケ月後には緑の針を突き立てた如く伸びてゐた。今は雪の下にうづもれてゐるが数ヶ月に亘る雪下の苦吟も時期來りなばやがて黄金の實を結ぶのである。（トロントにて三尾留吉）

保險四千弗

焼失したミッション日本人ホール

（ミッションの日本人農會ホールが野火のために焼失した事は前號所報の如くであるが右に関してタシメの遠藤寅七氏から次の如き情報が來た。）

ミッションの火事に關する新聞記事を見たので三月五日附書留郵便を以て火災保險會社の代理人エフ・イー・テーラー氏に問合せ状を發したるも手紙では日數を要する故に更にコミッション當局の許可を得て電話を以てテーラー氏に聞き合せたところ、ミッションの日本人農會ホール焼失、其の保險金四千弗はカストデアンに保管されることになつてゐる旨を説明した。前ミッション在住の日本人の大部分は昨年六月七日までに東部諸州へ移動したのであるが、ホールを保險に附するに就ては保險會社より「誰かがルックアフターする者が無ければ加入不可能」の旨にて一應拒絶されたのであつた。しかし其後從來遠藤寅氏が居住せし家屋を白人に貸し其の白人にルックアフターさせるといふ條件をもつて二千弗宛二會社の保險に加入を申込んであつたのである。

◇

遠藤氏はミッション方面の昨年度のベップス收穫に關しても「昨年は降雨甚だしかつた爲め手入れも困難であり且つ微菌繁殖のため低地の如きは殆ど無収穫の状態で殆ど収入はなかつた」ことを各地に移動してゐる元ミッションの農家に知らしておきたいと書いてゐる。

三百の生徒が一時に勉強

カズローで九教室の校舎が完成

内部を造作中だつたカズローの校舎は愈々完成して三月十六日から三百餘名の生徒がグレード一から八まで九つの教室で午前九時から午後三時まで正式に授業を開始してゐるが、インテリアタウンで完全なる學校組織を持つに至つたのはカズローが最初であり、十五日正午前にドリルホールで簡單なる開校式を擧行した。コミッション監督の[illegible]氏、常地校長の[illegible]氏、父兄教師會長の清水[illegible]氏が祝辭をのべ、副會長の信夫氏が次の教師を一同に紹介した。

日高ヒデ子、巽スヱ子、鈴木ナカ、藤田キーリー、佐藤綾子、戸田信子、植田リリー、篠原ベティー、植田マリ子

是れまでの校長だつた瀧本きみ子は月曜日からオンタリオに向つて出發したので信夫コーイ氏が臨時の校長をつとめてゐる。開校式終了に際し昨年カズローの市民から寄附されてゐた金で買つたノートブックやペンシルを生徒全部に配付した。一方イースタールの方は相當數學生が月四弗の月謝を拂つて當地の學校に通學して居り、教室のないために通學出來ないでゐるグレード九の生徒に對しては大學卒業の二世が義勇的に教授してゐる。

文相に陳情

二世リバティーユニオンより

先般カズローで創立された「二世リバティーユニオン」では去る月曜日集會を開いたが先づ溌野ドクターが『戦後カナダにゐる日本人を送還する』と一部で唱へてゐる問題は然く遠くもない必要がない事を説く演説を行ひ、續いて議事に移り、團体として時事の重要問題の解決に當り市民の權利擁護及擴張をはかる事を會の目的として規約に入れる事や教育プログラム等を採擇し、假役員をして州政府文相に教育問題に關し陳情書を提出させることも決定した。尚この際はカズローの日系人中央會議にも代表を出して戦後の方針に二世の意見をも反映させる事になるであらう。

スローカンの不義事件

（ネルソン發）スローカン・ベーファームの高島良雄が妻の姪にあたる十六歳の娘に子をはらませ其の娘が昨年十二月頃に出産したので死体は彼の[illegible]がケテンストーダで焼いて其の事實を隱してゐたが、やがて娘は本年一月六日スローカンシチーで死亡。檢屍の結果右の事實が判明して[illegible]つた事件につき右の二人はネルソンの裁判所で審理されてゐる。

省一

長男省一儀二月十八日午前七時ロッキーマウンテンハウスのアトラス・ナンバー1會社鑛七號キャンプ就働中不慮の死去を致し候[illegible]尚遺骸は二十日キャルガリー市にて火葬に附し越えて三月一日レスブリヂ市サウスミンスター[illegible]に於て樺山牧師司式の下に葬儀執行致し候[illegible]多數御參列を[illegible]申上候[illegible]

父 [illegible]元
母 [illegible]
弟 同 志治
妹 [illegible]子
親戚 片井[illegible]
友人 [illegible]一同

傳吉

父傳吉儀病氣の處ニューデンバー病院に於て二月十八日午前五時三十分死去致し候[illegible]公會堂に於て[illegible]山牧師司式の下に葬儀執行[illegible]

三月五日

有馬[illegible]三
同 [illegible]子
外 親戚友人一同

四十萬のトマト苗仕立て 二百エーカーの農耕計畫

十日間で新校舎も建たリルエート

（リルエート通信）リルエート在住の日本人は本年二百數十エーカーの耕地に各種の野菜を作るべく既にトマート苗四十萬本を育てるために小グリーンハウスを建てゝ其の種まきも終つたが此のほかポテート、アニオン、キャロット、キャベジ、マスクメロン、セロリー等を栽培する豫定である。右の耕作計畫に關してはかねて報道しておいた所であるが其後コミションや地主と交渉を重ね此程組織もほゞ完成し三十八名からなる組合を結成して組合長に安浦茂氏、會計に酒井德之助氏、指導者には農事試驗場出身の鈴木德太郎氏ほか二名を推して着々準備をすゝめてゐる。

昨秋より懸案であつた校舎兼ホール建設は許可を待つて二月廿一日より在住者總出にて工事を始め僅か旬日にして二十×六十呎の建物を完成し三月三日落成式を擧行した。先づ新校舎の玄關前にて一同記念撮影を行ひ安田照市が司會して協友會代表安浦茂、學務委員長瀧本與次郎、父兄代表河野準人、青年代表上西功一、來賓松居節枝諸氏が祝辭を述べた。式を終つてから一同晝食をとり午後は平城英雄君の司會で祝賀の餘興があり二十數番のプログラムは何れも上出來で移動以來十ケ月目の樂しさであつた。右の校舎は自活移動者の寄附金と勞力奉仕によつて出來たものであるが工事監督の任に當つた田坂從道氏の努力には一同感謝してゐる。學校經營の代表者は△委員長瀧本與次郎△委員—河野準人、池田虎吉、田中市次郎、鈴木德太郎△會計川口吉次△記錄保川本三介△教師—平城英雄、大阪信子、河野よしゑ、池田芳子ていふ事になつてゐるが一同協力して進んで行けるのを自ら誇りとして居る。（川本三介）

青年はドシ／＼ 他方面へ出働

リルエート在住者のうち村上傳、瀧本敏夫、神崎良夫、荒木兄弟の各青年は昨年末オカナガンのランビー製材所へ出働△川口ジャキ君は二月十七日オンタリオ州セントキャザムへ△川本博、同秀夫、同誠の三青年は二月廿六日ヴァーノンの果樹園へ出發、近いうちに吉澤國雄、横山富夫、多田商治の三青年もオカナガンランデングの果樹園へ行く答△吉木芳一君は家族と共に近日スローカンへ移動する答△一月中に酒井安一氏夫人は女兒を分娩。

テーラーレーキ 最初の結婚

（テーラーレーキ通信）東山春太郎、三宅隆吉兩氏の媒妁で婚約中だつた高木知之氏と熊本嘉作三女春美孃とは二月廿四日ウイリアムスレーキのモンロー牧師の司式で結婚式を擧行した。

タシメで味噌醤油も製造

十五名の青年が日夜火事を警戒

（タシメ三月二日）うらゝかな小春日和が打ち續き雪もとけ四方の遠山も山肌を現はす今日此頃、屋外はもちろん室内で働く者にもほがらかな氣分を與へてゐる。タシメの建設期は既に過ぎ今は設備の充實に力が注がれてゐるが最も心配される火事については火の見ヤグラの下に三嶽熊治君を部長として十五人の若者が日夜警戒を續けてゐる。靴修繕所も既に開業され四名が就働して居り、味噌、醤油製造も工場の竣成をまつて着手されることになつてゐるが總てコミションの經營である。新築された大病院には既に患者が收容されて居るが、ホープ十一哩と十五哩兩道路キャンプからの入院者もある。設計はニューデンヴァー病院と大体同型のものである。學校も與田校長以下二世教師の熱心なる努力によつて續けられてゐるが近く父兄母姉會を組織することになつてゐて、既に各街の代表者と親和會學務部員及教師との會合も行はれた。又東部のシュガービート農地視察のためには西原康氏が出張中であり、プリンストン、サンダーリヴァー、タシメ其他の道路キャンプから二週間のパラデーで訪問して來る者が相次いでゐる。森野林藏氏は子息の婚約に鰹とスローカンを訪問、同地の樣子をもたらして歸村した。（土井初）

句會で歡迎

サンドン訪問の 隣村の珍客を

（サンドン通信）ローズベリーの山本岩崎與謝書氏とスローカンの山本倫由兩氏が知友訪問と見學をかねて三月二日サンドンに見えたのでサンドン句會では兩氏歡迎の句會を催し席題「春の泥」で會員一同句作し、兩氏からいろ／＼と話き、俳論で賑はつたことだつたが兩氏の作は次の如くだつた。

春泥をよけてふと目に綠の目　よりき

埋れ石にピク／＼打ち當てぬ春の泥　倫由

サンドン在住の婦人たちは毎週一回手藝について講習會を開き、小切れ廢物利用、編み物、裁縫、刺繡、カトンクオク、ペンチングウーク等に特技を持つ婦人が自發的に指導してゐるが一般の婦人や娘たちの來會を歡迎してゐる。所本人委員會では三月中旬日本映畫上映の豫定であるが四月には芝居同好者が喜劇を上演する話が進んでゐる。（杉万生）

カズロー交友會の 役員決定

任意「教會指導の下」といふ條件で組織運用を許されてゐたカズローの交友倶樂部は過般コミションより獨立した會として認められ名稱も交友會と改めたが二月廿七日の總會で役員を選擧し三月十三日に幹部を次の如く互選した。△會長信夫三郎△副會長日高範三△會計山崎平治△幹事鈴木利三△議長山下貫△副議長九由喜一△監查役古川忠三、佐藤豊右衛門、猪又庄太郎△評議員—峰田良雄、宮下勇、阿部孝之、大橋文太郎、東濱豊藏、久保厚吉三郎、中野敏雄、林林太郎、鶴原健一、長谷川正三郎、今岡貫藤田佐太郎、宮谷力、小坂勝太郎、中川義治、新田丈次郎

アルバタ州の山で 岡元青年負傷死

アルバータ州ロッキーマウンテン內の伐木場で就働中だつた岡元勤一青年は二月十八日不慮の死をとげ三月一日レスブリッヂの教會にて梶山牧師司式の下に葬儀を執行した。▲有馬傳吉氏（七四）は二月廿八日ニューデンヴァー病院にて死去、二日同地佛教會にて中村教師司式で葬儀を執行した。

消息

▲オンタリオ州に再定住した峯勝作一郎氏一家はスローカン紅任館氏の交友に就職すると共に新任の職務を執つてゐる▲マニトイ州へウデイングリーの小松フク氏は靜崎庄作氏（靜岡縣人）の住所を探してゐる。

宛て名はフールネームで

手紙を迅速正確に届かせるため

日本人、特に一世の人たちの日本語で書いた手紙には日付のないのが、よくある。これは英文式にアドレスを日付を最初に書くといふクセをつけたら、變つた方で返事を出す時に大變便利である。それから手紙を出す場合に、移動によつて多くの同姓の人が同じ場所にかたまつてゐる際、次の諸點を是非とも注意して貰ひたいとグリーンウッドのケー・エス生は希望してゐるが、大事な要件を早く先方へ屆へるためには、お互にこれだけは心掛けたがよいと思ふ。

（一）狀袋に宛名人のフールネームを書くこと

手紙を取扱つてゐる者として是非知らねばならぬ事は、その手紙は誰に渡すべきかと云ふ事であるが、たとへばミスター・エッチ・田中と宛名を書いた手紙があるとすれば、これを田中久吉氏に渡すか田中廣太郎氏に渡すか乃至は田中市吉氏へ渡すべきか見當がつかない。で細微の上田中久吉氏が先づ開封して見ると、こんな手紙の來る覺えはないとか差出人の名前に覺えがないとか言つて其の手紙は自分宛でない事を自覺して受取らぬ。次に田中廣太郎氏に渡すと差出人が知人でないからとて持つて行かぬ。最後に田中市吉氏へ渡つてやつて取扱人としての責任は果せるのである。しかし田中市吉氏は自分宛の手紙を他人が披つて見てゐるといふ不滿がある。勿論開封した理由は說明するのであるが其所に縺たらざるものがある。以上の樣な理由で受取人も受取る時に自分がくれるし開封された不滿が心に殘る。たとへ差出人の姓名が表に書いてあるにしても、三人のエッチ田中へ次々と見せてでなければ本當の受取人をきめる事が出來ぬ。このトラブルは恐らく日本人移動地の各郵便局で痛感してゐる事だと思ふ。そこで手紙の宛名は必ず姓及名（フールネーム）日本字でもよい、を書いておくことだ。

然うすれば、グリーンウッドなり其他の移動地に來て居らぬ人に宛てた手紙（こんな手紙は殆んど毎日のやうにある）が來た時は、其宛名がただ「エス松原」だけでは不確であるが若し「松原繁一」樣と書いてあれば、あの人ならスローカンに居るといふ風に誰かが教へてくれるから其所へ轉送出來る。

（二）差出人の姓名住所も狀袋に書いておくこと

「彼奴は失敬な男だや、折角手紙をやつて返事も呉れぬ、一体ドウしたのだらう、若しかするとあの土地に移動して行つて居らぬのかな」こんな考へを持つて居られる方がこれを讀む人の中にも多分あるであらう。手紙に姓名がチャンと書いてあり其人の移動先きを友人からでも聞いたら其所へ轉送してやる事が出來るが、若し誰も其人の移動先を知らず、轉送するにも其の場所が分らぬやうな手紙は發信人へ返送する事にしてゐる（勿論無料）ところが此の場合狀袋に發信人住所姓名が書いてないと、たとへスタンプの消し印のある局へ戻しても發信人が誰であるか知れぬ以上、局の方でも處分に困るので、相當時日の後はオタワのデッドレター局へ轉送し、そこで燒却されて了ふのである。

醤油速製法

三週間で出來る

▲材料—大豆十斤、小麥十斤、鹽六斤、モラセス小半罐

（一）先づ大豆を一夜水に漬け、これをよく蒸す。小麥をよく洗つてこれもよく蒸す。蒸した大豆と小麥をよく混合し、一寸位の薄さに平らべ上から濕つた布をかけ溫かい所（ケッチンストーヴの上位）に置き一夜を過ごす。

（二）次の日、これをよくまぜて再び一夜を過ごすと麴になる。（若しうまく麴にならない場合は溫かい湯をふりかけて保溫と濕氣を含ませるやうにする）

（三）斯うして出來上つた麴を五ガロン入りのジャー又は樽に入れ鹽六斤を加へ、溫い水（ぬるま湯）を八分目まで注いでストーヴの側に置き、毛布などをかけて毎日よくかきまぜる。

（四）二週間經た時に水氣だけを取り、これを半分迄煮つめモラセス小罐半分を入れて又煮るこれで立派な醤油が出來るのである。（河村秀哲）

日本薬品類のメールオーダーに應ず

日本製藥各種、老舗製、漢藥小間物一切のメールオーダーに應じます

△山崎化學商會特製の[illegible]藥、痔藥、チプテリーの良藥[illegible]實費クロペリチン定價六[illegible]五十仙

◎日本向食料品一手取次販賣は目下準備中

富山製藥カナダ一手販賣所

T. Hirasawa

c/o Paul H. [illegible]

[illegible] Post Office, Alberta

20, 1948

四十萬のトマト苗仕立て 二百エーカーの農耕計畫

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

購讀料一部十仙 六ケ月前金二弗

編輯兼發行人 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
社員 近藤庄一
同 伊藤良太
工務部 辻弘太郎

社説

積極的な政策をとれ

再定住を達成させるために

活氣がなくて不健全な環境であるインテリア居住地にゐる人を、簡單にして生産的なるカナダの東部に就ける爲めに全面的に移住させるといふ政府の案が、餘全にして望ましきものであることを疑ふものは、カナダ生れの二世たると戰爭の犠牲たるとを問はず、ごく少數でしかないであらう。政府の援助によつて生活することに將來性がないことは、若い者にとつても年寄りにとつても明白すぎる位に明かなことである。「ゴーストタウンの生活」が甚だしき鬱屈なもので不愉快なものであることも、誰れもがひとしく認めるところである。

斯うした事實があるにも拘らず人々がインテリアタウンに座り込んでゐる訳は、當局者の躊躇とするところであらうが、彼等は、人々が斯かる不愉快にして制限の多い状態の下で我慢して、それから拒絶する機會が與へられても動かうとしない者がある事實を理解するに困難してゐる有様である。かくて就職プログラムは最初に豫期された程迄にはかばかしく行かず消極的な方策がとられてゐるのである。

右の如き状態となつたのには二つの要因がある。第一は過去十五ケ月間に於て當局の方針が餘りにも度々豫期し得ざる迄に變更された結果、移動者の當局にたいする信頼といふものが甚だしく動揺させられたことである。——特に一九四二年一月十四日政府が原則とした「根本原則」の或部分が後にそれたことである。第二には、第一の理由にもとづいて、現在もまた將來も、就職は甚だ不安定であるだらうといふ感じを持たせてゐることである。

そこで一萬二千人以上もの移動者を戰時下カナダの有用なる働き手とするには、消極的な政策をとつてゐては、單に就職をすゝめるだけでも餘り効果はなささうなのであるが、それを成功させるには「根本原則」にまで到達するところの積極的な政策をとる必要があるのである。

再定住は、國家及移動者双方のために、ドシ〳〵と進めなければならぬことは勿論であり、勞働條件や生活状態に關する保證も必要である。しかし夫れにもまして緊要なることは、デモクラチックな國に於ける人間として或は市民としての權利を確認するところの積極的な言明と行動である。

斯くして「人力を仕事に就ける」といふだけのプログラムでは、カナダにゐる日本人全部の精力と勤勉さを、カナダの戰時生産に効果的に使ふことは出來ない。それは、「就職」が眞の「再定住」にまでなつた時に於て、はじめて可能であり、達成できる事であるのだ。

日系米國市民の參政權確認さる

最近桑港の米國控訴院で行はれた日系米國市民の選擧權に關する訴訟には、七名もの判事が立會つたのであるが、彼等はベンチを離れることもせずに、ホンの一寸相談しただけで、日系米國市民から選擧權を剥奪することは出來ないといふ下級裁判所の判決を確認した。問題は支那系米國市民の投票權に關して一八九八年に米國の大審院が、その權利を確認する判決を與へてゐることによつて既にきまつてゐることだと控訴院では見たわけである。

此の判決の趣旨は、全米日系市民協會を代表して法廷で、このファシストに似た攻擊に反對して辯論に當つた辯護士の次の主張によつて要約されてゐる。

「米國に生れた者は人種や皮膚の色や祖先の如何にかゝはらず米國市民である。これは米國生れの日本人、支那人、ヒリッピン人、黒人、白人の區別なく平等に適用さるべきものである。市民權及び投票權に關して人種的差別を附することは米國憲法第十四及十五號目の修正によつて禁止されてゐる。この禁止は、他の總ての人種や祖先の者に對して適用されると同じ力をもつて米國生れの日系市民にも適用されるものであるのだ。」

カナダの人種的グループに對しては、不幸にして、米國の憲法で與へられてゐるやうな、彼等の權利に關しての明記された保證がない。此の故に、二世は一九〇三年以來此の問題を法廷で爭ふことが不可能といふ有様である。

さうながら、アメリカ側の判決は吾々としても之れを重視してよいであらう。ビーシー州で色々な事が言はれてゐるにも拘らず、デモクラチックな原則をそれに隨伴するところの投票權は確認されるものであるといふことを暗示するものである。米國の如く日系市民に對する選擧權を確認するか、或れともビーシー州の如く差別的取扱ひを續けるかといふ二つの途に直面してゐるカナダの他の八州に於て、正しき一途を明瞭に認めるやうに、吾等は希望せざるを得ない。而してアメリカの二世の市民權が彼の生得權として確認されたことは、カナダに於ける二世の市民權確認を大いに助けるものでもある。カナダも米國も、市民權に關してはこれを生得權として認めるといふ方法をとつてゐるからである。米國に於て一人種の運命を制限してはならぬといふ事になつてゐる以上、カナダに於ても同じ態度がとられるであらうし、其の他何れの問題に關しても、カナダの今後の政策は米國のそれと密接なる關連を保つて進められて行くだらうことが見られるのである。

固執せず、とらはれずに

梅月高市

レーキの向ふの山頂に、いま出たばかりの朝日が丘一面を蔽つた雪をキラ〳〵と照らしてゐる。朝風は快い冷さで頬をなでる。坂道をくだりながら考へる。——去年の移動は、全く慌ただしい中に先きの見透しなど全然なく、ただ待避地帶から立ちのくといふだけのものが多かつたのに比べて、今度の再定住は、よしんば先の先までの見透しはつかなくとも、少くとも一つの計畫を立てゝ、それを實行することが出來るといふ時間的な餘裕、考へて見るだけの餘地が與へられてゐる點で大きな違ひがある。壯年期を過ぎ或は老年期に入つた者にとつて、生活の立て直しは全くツラい困難なことである。また日本人は「落ちつき」といふ事を好み「流浪」することをいやがる。移動につぐ移動を非常に騒動とする。けれどもオンタリアタウンでの「落ちつき」は決してほんとうの落ちつきではなく、あくまで一時的なものでしかない筈である。眞の落ちつきを得るためには、若い者は勿論のこと、壯老者も勇氣をふるつて、多少でも將來に望みのある所で新生活を今一度開拓するだけの氣概を持ちたいものである。米大陸に於ける新生活は僅半世紀たらずの歴史くらゐでは、なか〳〵築かれるものではなく「孫の時代になつたら多少の自分はつく」程度の氣長さをもつて進みたい。考へ方や生活態度がカナダ風になつたくらゐではまだ足りぬ。感情までがシックリとカナダ人らしくなるところまで行かねばウソである。そこまで達して、眞のカナダ人として言ふべきことを堂々と述べるのだ。

○

心もち色づいたメープルの葉の茂みをみて「まことに深みがあつてよい」と、俳句をつくるユー氏は嘗て私に自然の觀方を教へてくれたことがある。そのユー氏から最近もらつた手紙の一節——

「あの雪がつた時のことです。ベーファートムは村中が、タコの脚のやうな形をしたツララが家々を絡んで、時たま太陽の光りが照り輝いた時の光景は實に美事なものでした。そのツララの大きいのは軒から地面まで屆いてゐた。あんなツララは生れて初めてであつて興味津々たるものがありました。「冬は雪」、カスローの雪にスローカンは負けたかも知れないですが、でも「雪は豐富」でした。マア四呎ぐらゐであつたでせうか。同じ雪景色でも、わづかに表面だけを飾つたものでなく、それだけの厚みをもつものであるから景色がシックリとしてゐて隙がなく、野趣だと云つた氣分を味はされました。雪が降つて來ると氣温が高まつて、肌をさすやうな寒さでなくなるのも、一層が更に美化性となるのが樂しみでした。」

「俳句といふものの勢して、多くの人々の想ひ方が何かしら固執してゐる傾きがあります。その傾向を脱して、俳句は一個の短詩であるといふ風に解釋すると、もつと意味深く實際生活を詠み出すやうになると思ふのです。俳句でも、矢張り生活態度のあらはれであり、生活の土臺がカナダから離れてゐるやうでは、今の生活からの飛躍は出やうがない。で、一面では頭の中をかへなければ俳句も改まらないと思ふのです。」

私達はなぜ東部へ行くか

藤田光子

昨年の晩秋このグリーンウッドに移住して來て以來、早や一年近い年月が夢のやうに立ち去つてしまつた。——本當に夢のやうに、なす事もなく、何か心の落ち着かない一年であつた。

思へば若い日の大切な一年を空しく無意味に送つてしまつたといふ事は、なんだか大きな損をした樣に思へて仕方がない。もちろん時世時節だから仕方がないのだけれど、出來れば來たる一年こそは、もつと大切に有意義に送りたいと言ふ氣持から、私の友人と私はこの三月十五日に當地を出發してオンタリオ州ヴアインランドといふ所に行くことになつた。

光陰矢の如しとか、若い日は二度と來ないと口にして言ふのは易いが、私たちはともすると一寸の間といふものを無為無聊にしてゐる時が多い。去年などは全く無駄な身邊の事に心うばはれてしまつて、色々な經驗への向上心がのつきり失はれ、さうしたなら此のわびしい移住地の長い年月を[illegible]なく送れるだらうかと言ふことさらめて、せい〳〵勉强したことは毛糸やレース編み、豆腐や醤油の作り方ぐらゐで、まだ若い私たちの慾望を充たすには餘りに物足らない氣がするのである。

移されし樹木のごとくに
若き日の心かろくも
そびさりしかな

啄木のこの歌に叱られるやうな氣もするけれど、私たちは自分たちの正しいと感ずる希望への道を二人で仲よく邁進するつもりである。

中には私たちのことを噂して、我儘だとか又は贅澤にもとづかれて都會に出たいのだらうとか、或は家庭が面白くないのだらうとか言ふ人もあるとか聞くが、私たちの氣持は、先きにも書いたやうに向上心を充たす爲に、より良い意義深い生活をしたい爲にほかならないのである。出發に際して自分たちへのひとつのちかひのやうなつもりで書いたのである（三月十一日）

「インテリア居住地に留まるものは自身の財産で生活して行かねばならぬ」

タウンには「自力更生」のできない者だけを置く方針
絶對的に必要なものを除き其他の就働者は一應解雇

インテリアタウン各地に於ける就働者數は大々的に減少しつゝあるが、來週初めからはタウンで就働中の勞働能力ある者にして「絶對的に必要なものを除き」其の他は解雇されるであらうとセキユリチー・コミシヨンのデブリセー氏は三月十二日カズローで開かれた集會で發表した。インテリアタウンに於ける全面的解雇は本日行はれ、新方策による仕事の割當は來週月曜日に行はれるものと見られてゐる。一方、アルバータ、マニトバ、オンタリオ三州のシユガービート農場への移住勸誘も行はれてゐるが、救濟方策を嚴重にする事に關して次の如く公表した。

「生涯をインテリア居住地に留る日本人全部は彼等自身の財産で生活することを豫期しなければならぬ。困窮者には標準の救濟のみを給與する。」

ついでデブリセー氏は先般オンタリオ州の農業方面代表者と共にインテリアタウンを廻つた時にコミシヨンの政策が變更されるであらうことを暗示していた點に言及してインテリア居住地を設定した最初の目的其の他を次ぎの如く說明した。

△インテリアタウンは老人、病者、虚弱者等にして自からの力では正常生活に復歸し得ない者のためにつくつたのである。

△今や建設工事は急速に終了に近づきつゝあり冬期の維持に必要だつた就働者は最早いらなくなつたし、ペイロールにある者を減少しなければならぬが、今後の仕事は「最初インテリアタウンをつくつた時に置くつもりだつた者だけで」やつて行ける

△勞働省の就職計畫はドシドシと進められてゐるが「諸君を少額の救濟でタウンに遊ばせておく」ことは政府の目的とするところではない。

△政府では諸君に出來る適當なる仕事口を取りきめてゐるのだが、諸君はそれによつて充分に生活して行けるだけの收入を得る事が出來るのであり、諸君は制限なしにヨリ自由に生活する事も出來るのだ。そして若し諸君が不幸にして生活して行けなくなつた場合にはタウンに居ると同樣に補助を與へられるのである。

△諸君は再定住について何等恐れる必要はない。既にビーシー州外に再定住した者は、新生活を享受しはじめてゐるのである

△殊に子供の教育を考へる場合若し戰爭がまだ續くとすれば、ヨリ良き環境に落ちつく必要がある。子供のことだけを考へても諸君は好い所へ行くべきであるのだ。

△アルバータ、マニトバ、オンタリオでは農地働きの家族を出來るだけ早く得たがつて居り、勞働者でも早くそれを決定して貰ひたいと云つてゐる。旅費や荷物運賃は政府で持ち辨當代も支給される。若し家族のうちタウンで救濟を受けてゐる向きは彼等が移ジウ先きで充分に自活できるまでは救濟を續けるのである。

なほデブリセー氏は質問に對して答へた中で「ビーツ農地に行く者は契約が終了したら、他方面で仕事がありさへすればどこへ行くも自由である」と說明した。又當州のコミション監督であるリスター氏も出席したが同氏は「日本人がインテリアタウンを出て他のカナダ人と生活するのは日本人自身にとつての利益であると政府では考へてゐる」と言ひ、政府とコミシヨンが日本人のために最善の方策を講じてゐることに信頼すべきであると主張し、マニトバ及びアルバータの農者は昨年行つた日本人を好いて居り本年更に多數が移住する事を歡迎してゐるのであると述べた。

インテリアの山に働く場合

インテリアタウンにある人々の得られる仕事口は、ビーシー州外の農地の勞働を除いては、州內奧地に於ける小規模のソーミルとキギングが又は北部オンタリオの山働きだけであるとコミション當局は語つてゐる。其の州內奧地の木材產業にしたところで比較的重要性が輕視されてゐるので、どの程度まで日本人が進出できるかについては或種の疑問がいだかれて居る雇傭する場合は雇主はセレクチヴサーヴイス當局を通してタウンの監督に交渉して來るのであつて、この種の就働は勞働者が旅費を自辨して勞働條件其他は雇主と直接交渉といふ形式になるのだが、搾取を阻止する規定によつて勞働者は保護を受ける事にはなつて居る。又彼等は其の家族をインテリアタウンに殘しておく事が出來るが、しかし形式は自活者となるのであり若し仕事が不滿足の場合には自費で再びタウンに歸る事が出來る

スローカンで更らに二百名

多數の大工も含み三月十五日解雇

(スローカン發)三月一日二百餘名の日本人就働者が解雇されたのに續いて今三月十五日更に二百名近くが失業した。木切りに從事してゐた組から約五十名、學校建築に從事してゐた組から百名近く解雇されたのであるが、今後も更に解雇されるだらうと噂されてゐる學校建築に從事してゐた大工は百二十名近くも居たのであるが殘された者は二十七名だけで、この他病院建築に從事してゐる大工三十名も工事完了次第全部が失業するものと見られてゐる。今回失業した者の中、木切り組では獨身者若しくは家族の少數な者が主であるが、大工組の中には三、四人の子供のある者も加はつてゐる。失業者に對する當局の大体の方針は「獨身者には二ケ月後に、家族持には一ケ月後にレリーフ(扶助料)を支給する」といふ意向だといふ尙ボブオフに於ける日本人委員會の幹部改選期は二月末であり選擧は行はれたもの、大多數が辭任して幹部會成立に贊成を缺けて居り三月十四日再選擧があつたが幹部は未だ確定してゐない(木下生)

日系米市民

投票權確認さる

(桑港發)ネーチヴ・サンズ協會から日系市民を投票人名簿から削除して了ひ同時に黒人を除くのほかの白人でない人種達の參政權を拒否する事を要求した要求に對し米國聯邦地方控訴院の判事七名は「日系米國市民の投票權を剝奪する事は出來ない」とアフナ判決してしまつた。

日本軍に捕へられた二世の米軍人

(米國テキサス州アビリーン發)テキサス州生れの日系兵士で米軍に參加してジャヴァで日本軍と戰つた森田フランク軍曹が日本軍の捕虜となつてセランゴンに居ることが最近彼の家族に來た知らせで判つた。森田軍曹はパール・ハーバー直後日本軍と戰つた二世兵士數名のうちの一人で、もう一人のハワイ出身の二世兵士木村アーサー軍曹は米空軍附きとして目下濠州に居るが同君はセランゴンからうまく脫出したのである。

ホームへ歸るのを許される日系米人

(ワシントン發)アリゾナ州に於ける第一軍事區域の境界線が變更された結果二百十五名の移動者は彼等のホームに歸還出來ることになつたと先週發表された。右の軍事區域解除はアリゾナ州南部の大体六十哩幅の一帯で其の地域內にはポストン、ヒラの二轉住所も入つて居る南轉住所內の五十七家族は軍事解除區域內にある彼等のホームに歸ることを許されるのである

(米國ユタ州ソールトレーキシチー發)ユタ州の上院が「アジア系人は土地を獲得したり耕作したりすることを禁止する」といふ法案をモウ知事に否認してしまつた。

プリンストン方面の道路キャンプからも東行

製材所や伐木場就働の經驗者を仕事別に調査
人力のみで出來る工事は一先づ完了

(プリンストン第一キャンプ通信)當方面三つの道路キャンプから約二十名がオンタリオ州のビームスヴイルの製紙やキイスのピゼオン伐木會社のキャンプへ行く人がある。出發前に血液檢査からチックス光線などで嚴重なる身体檢査をするのだが第一キャンプからは家入又藏、江島初次郎の兩君が右の山に行つた。これは道路キャンプの生活を一ケ年もしたので既に「飽き」が來たのと新しい生活を求めて自發しようとする現はれであると思ふ。一方キャンプ在住者中ソーミル働き及山働きの經驗ある者をソーミル、エンジヤー、セッター、といふ風に仕事別に調査したがこれはセレクチヴサーヴイス當局からの要求だつたといはれてゐる又當方面の道路工事に關してインジニーアの考へではホープ方面十五哩キャンプからプリンストンへの道と此のプリンストンから東のキャンプに行く十一哩の間が全然通じてゐない所を何んとかして早くトラック一臺でも通へるやうにしたいとの希望ださうで、吾々も夏になつたら其の方に移されるか判らない。道路工事の方は、人力のみで出來るところは凡そ完成した形で、昨年十一月中頃からは機械一臺に附屬する人員のみが道路工事に就き其他の多くは木切りに從事したが十二月にはルーツハウスや水タンク(水源地の三ケ所に段々に造つてある)に側映をなく土をかぶせたり、バンクハウスの床下に風が入らぬやう四方から土を盛つたし、その他キャンプからプリンストンの町のインジニーアの家まで十一哩に電話架設の仕事をしたりした。第一キャンプから第二、第三キャンプのバトリー使用の電話は昨年吾々が來て間もなく架設を完了したのであつた。(太田生)

ゆとりある自由な生活を

(プリンストン第五キャンプ通信)山中の道路キャンプに來てから滿一ケ年は經過したが、毎日々々の味氣ない生活を送るよりも多少はゆとりがあり自由な生活がして見たいといふのか又は今後の生活といふ事に氣を向けてか、當フライデーシツリートのキャンプからも岡崎春義、岡林巖、中井秀男の諸氏がオンタリオ行きを志願して出發した。當プリンストンのキャンプから伐木場や製紙會社側に行く者は可成りの數に達してゐるといはれるが、出發に先き立つては嚴重なる体格檢査があり、一ケ月だけは約定通りの賃金を支拂ひ其後は本人の技術に應ずるといふ事になつてゐるとかで、働ける自信のないものには心細いといふわけでもある當キャンプは三月七日午後委員會を開き次の諸項を協議決定した。

(一)國際赤十字社より獻金申込み——委員會で特志者の寄附を取りまとめることになる。

(二)委員會の擴張強化——隣組組織にならひバンクハウスより代表者を選び代表者は各個人の意見をとりまとめ委員と懇談會を開いてキャンプ在住者の希望實現に努力することになる。

(三)ニューカナデアン紙への通信員——林井作氏に依頼することに決定。

成宿吉郎、木寺榮吉兩氏は二週間のハラデーを得てグリーンウッドの親類訪問に出かけたが二月廿五日歸來した。(林井作)

なか〳〵には完成しさうにない工事

(ヴイクトリア發)州政府は日本人勞働者を解雇してホープ、プリンストン間の道路工事を續けるであらうけれども戰爭中にそれが完成するだらうとは思へない旨アンスコム土木相は州議會で述べてゐる

サンダーソン・ダア　光泉

襲ひくる日日の寒氣とたたかひて我れは鍛はん身も心をも